BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 00
" " 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 6 00
One year.....10 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR THIRD WEEK IN JUNE.

	Sun Rises. Hour	Min.	Sun Sets. Hour	Min.
14. Sunday,	4	46	7	14
15. Monday,	4	46	7	14
16. Tuesday,	4	46	7	14
17. Wednesday, B. Bunk. H., '75	4	46	7	14
18. Thursday, Bt. Waterloo, '15	4	46	7	14
19. Friday,	4	46	7	14
20. Saturday, Q Vic. crown'd '37	4	46	7	14

New Moon Tuesday 16th, 19 minutes after 2 in morning.

Observations on Weather.—Friday, 12th instant, rain at four afternoon and light during night. Only rain to wet the earth any depth since Wednesday, May 6th.—This is harvest week in N. Carolina and prospects good.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

A Gallant Exploit--Three Hundred Confederate Prisoners Make their Escape—Vallandigham Nominated for Governor of Ohio.

RICHMOND, June 15.—Northern news of the 13th received here. After the steamer *Naple* left conveying 300 Confederate officers from Fortress Monroe to Fort Delaware, on Wednesday, the prisoners overpowered the guard, captured the boat and run her in near the Virginia shore, when all but 26 escaped. Gen. Dix sent cavalry after them, but up to latest advices had not recaptured them.

The Democratic State Convention, which met at Columbus, Ohio, unanimously nominated Vallandigham for Governor. The resolutions denounce the arrest and banishment of Vallandigham, and provide for the appointment of a committee to demand his restoration.

Additional Northern News--Panic in Pennsylvania, &c.

RICHMOND, June 15.—Additional from the Washington *Chronicle* 13th. Dispatch from Cairo, 12th, says the steamer *St Cloud* from Vicksburg on Monday has arrived. Heavy cannonading was heard up the Yazoo when the boat left. In the fight at Milliken's Bend, on Saturday, our forces, less than one thousand, including six hundred negroes, held the rebels at bay until gunboats came to our assistance. Our loss one hundred negroes and thirty-four whites killed and about the same number wounded. The rebels left one hundred dead on the field.

Ex-Senator Pugh has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Lieut. Governor of Ohio. He made a fiery speech, spurning and defying Burnside's order, No. 38.

The London *Times* accompanies the announcement of the death of Jackson with a high eulogy. That paper says he was one of the most consummate Generals this country has produced.

Gen. Couch has assumed command of the department of the Susquehanna and issued an order calling all citizens of Pennsylvania, between 18 and 60 to take up arms immediately. Gov. Morton has issued an address warning all persons in Indiana against resisting the Government. All the linen mills, ning cotton mills and three print works on Fall River, Mass., are idle. Cause, overstocked market. Linen and cotton goods are below the cost of raw material.

YANKEES IN THE SOUTH.—When a Yankee comes into the Confederate lines, his first duty is to join the army as a private, and there remain until he falls or the war ends. Otherwise he is, or rather ought to be, an object of suspicion. His opinions, his professions, his suffering at the hand of Lincoln, should be laughed at unless he enters the Confederate army. Being a Yankee is *prima facie* evidence that he is a liar and a cheat. The only proof he can give that he is not a rascal is joining the army as a private. If he wants to be a sutler, a commissary or a quartermaster, he ought to be sent back home at once. If he enters the army, gets out of it the first opportunity and goes into business, he ought to be watched. Sooner or later, he will be found speculating, buying up all of some scarce article he can lay hands on, and selling it at an enormous profit. The moment he is detected in any such Yankee trick, a committee ought to wait on him and intimate in positive terms that his room is better than his company.

The truth is, Yankees are not wanted here on any excuse whatever. They may mean well, but their innate and ineradicable villiany will ultimately break out, to the ruinous cost of a confiding race. The simplicity of our people is a temptation no Yankee can stand. He must cheat us because we are so exceedingly easy to cheat. He may have made up his mind to reform and lead an honest life among an honest people, but the natural instinct of lying, and the life-long habit of swindling, return with ten-fold force upon him the moment he finds that Southerners are infinitely greater simpletons than he had supposed. The greater the gulls he finds around him at the South, and the more numerous the opportunities for exercising his native cunning, the bigger rogue he becomes. Had he stayed at home, the pressure of competitive roguery would have made him comparatively honest. So long as he is in the South, he ought to be shunned as a leper. Our people ought never have any thing to do with him, except to assist in hanging, burning or transporting him.—*Richmond Whig.*

Duplin County, May 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privilèges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3d Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I. Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3d CON. DIST. OF N. C.

May 28-tf

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Reed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

June 3-tf SIMPSON & HOOKER, Hillsboro', N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1863. NO. 188.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisments inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS!

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$10 0
Two days	2 00	One month	18 00
Three days	3 00	Two months	35 00
Four days	4 00	Three months	30 00
Five days	4 50	Six months	50 00
One week	5 00	Twelve months	75 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DENTAL NOTICE.

ALL OPERATIONS PERTAINING TO THE MEDICAL, SURGICAL and MECHANICAL treatment of the MOUTH and TEETH, attended according to the most approved, modern and scientific manner by

W. F. BASON, D. D. S., M. D.

For 21 years a practitioner of Dental Surgery. Over Mr. Pescud's.

N. B.—To those unacquainted, the above is prepared and will take pleasure in giving such references, &c., as necessary. June 16-1w

NOTICE.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A PROCLAMATION BY HIS Excellency, Gov. Vance, an election will be held at the several precincts in Wake County, on the 26th day of June for Representative of said county in the House of Commons of the General Assembly, caused by the resignation of Daniel G. Fowle, one of the members.

June 16-td W. B. HIGH, *Sheriff.*

☞ Standard and Register copy.

$15 REWARD.

STRAYED, FROM MY PREMISES IN RALEIGH, on the night of Sunday, 7th June, my large BRINDLE COW. She has white fore feet, as well as I can recollect, and a blaze in the face, horns large and inclined inwards, and had on a bell. She is pretty wild, having just been brought from the country. Any information of her will be thankfully received and the above reward paid for her return to me.

June 16-2w* J. SCHEIB.

BRIDGE SUBSTITUTES.

FOUR SUBSTITUTES, WHO WILL STAND REGular at Walnut Bridge. Application to MILLS H. BROWN will meet with prompt attention.

June 16-3t*

MILITARY NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS
ENROLLING OFFICE AND EX. BOARD,
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
GOLDSBORO', N. C., June 12, 1863.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA Regiments of the 3d Congressional District of North Carolina, comprising the counties of Johnston, Wayne, Sampson, Duplin, Onslow, Jones, Carteret and Craven, will proceed to enroll at once all male persons within the limits of their regiments. This notice includes all those who have been previously exempted or detailed or discharged from service for any cause whatever.

The commanding officer of the 19th Regiment Jones county Militia, will assemble his men at Shady Grove, Jones county, N. C., on the 24 June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 21st N. C. Militia will assemble his men at Jacksonville, Onslow county, N. C., on the 26th June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 26th Regiment N. C. Militia will assemble his men at Kenansville, Duplin county, on the 29th June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 25th Regiment N. C. Militia will assemble his men at Clinton, Sampson county, on the 1st July, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 24th N. C. Militia will assemble his men at Clinton, Sampson county, on the 2d July, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 41st N. C. Militia will assemble his men at Smithfield, Johnston county, on the 6th July, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 11th N. C. Militia will assemble his men at Smithfield, Johnston county, N. C., on the 7th July, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 27th Regiment will assemble his men at Goldsboro', N. C., on the 9th July, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 28th Regiment N. C. Militia will assemble his men at Goldsboro', N. C., on the 10th of July, 1863.

Militia officers will please decide all questions as to age of persons subject to conscription before enrollment.

J. A. BARNETT,
Captain and Enrolling Officer 3d Con. Dis. N. C.
H. I. MACON, Surgeon C. S. A.
June 15-1w And Chairman of Examining Board.

NOTICE.

A LARGE NUMBER OF STRONG HORSES BEING required for artillery purposes, citizens are invited to offer all such to the government upon the following terms:

Depot and other Quartermasters charged with the purchase of horses are instructed to transfer horses unfit for active service to citizens in part payment for good artillery horses, the difference in value as ascertained by two disinterested persons, (selected, one by the officer and the other by the citizen,) to be paid to the citizen.

By authority of the War Department:

A. H. COLE,
Major and Inspector General Transportation.

OFFICE CHIEF Q. M. DISTRICT OF N. C.,
RALEIGH, June 12, 1863.

I am now prepared to comply with the above instructions, and hope the citizens will aid me in procuring suitable horses for the service. W. W. PEIRCE.
June 15-6t Major and Chief Q. M.

[EXTRACT.]

Adjutant and Inspector Genl's Office,
RICHMOND, June 4, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 168.

XIV. CAPT. F. W. SIMS, ASSISTANT ADjutant General, will assume the duties of Inspector and Agent for the supervision of Railroad Transportation on the Railroads of the Confederacy, lately discharged by Col. W. M. Wadley, and will proceed to execute the same to the like extent with his predecessor, reporting through the Adjutant General to this Department.

By command of the Secretary of War.

JOHN WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

My Headquarters are permanently established at Richmond. F. W. SIMS,
June 15-1w Captain and A. A. General.

ATLANTIC & N. C. RAILROD.

ON THE EVACUATION OF NEWBERN, I LOST among other papers, Certificate for five Shares of Stock in the A. & N. C. Railroad. Notice is hereby given that I shall apply for a new Certificate for said five Shares at the next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders.

June 15-10t E. CUTHBERT.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

LORILLARD'S SNUFF, RAILROAD SNUFF,
Lorrilard's Scotch (Salt) Snuff, Appleby's Railroad (Fresh) Snuff. For sale by A. A. WILLARD,
June 15-3m Greensboro', N. C.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, THERE HAS ARISEN SINCE THE adjournment of the General Assembly a very important question of finance, in the proper settlement of which the credit of the State is deeply concerned, and for which settlement legislative action is required:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, convening the General Assembly in Extra Session, and calling upon the members to assemble promptly in this city on Tuesday, the 30th day of this month of June.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, {L. S.} hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 12th day of June, A. D., 1863, and in the eighty-seventh year of American Independence.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y. June 13-1w

All daily papers in the State will publish one week, and weeklies and semi weeklies two weeks, and send bill to Executive Office.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

LANDING EX-STEAMSHIPS SIRIUS AND BANSHEE. On Tuesday, 16th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the following goods imported in above named Steamers, comprising some of the most desirable, seasonable, as well as necessary articles ever yet offered at any of my cargo sales, viz:

2 cases Linen Prints,
2 bales Fancy Prints,
4 cases English Prints,
2 cases Colored Muslins,
3 bales do. do.
1 case Linen Cambric Hdkf's,
1 bale Negro do.
1 case do do.
1 do. Long Cloth,
1 do. Hoop Skirts,
2 do. Men's Merino Shirts,
1 do. Blue Mottles,
2 bales Osnaburgs,
1 case English Pins, Black and White,
16 cases French Hats, Felt and Cassimere,
50 doz. Cotton Cards, No. 10
2 cases Shoe Thread,
3 cases Stationery,
100 reams Commercial Note Paper,
200 kegs Bi Carb. Soda,
59 boxes Castile Soap, 32 lbs. each,
10 do " 129 " "
1 case Mustard,
1 case Fancy Soap, assorted,
10 barrels Alcohol,
20 " Alum,
4 cans Spts Nit P L Opt.,
20 cans Castor Oil,
16 drums Castor Oil,
1 case Chloroform,
5 barrels Epsom Salts,
4 bbls. Copperas,
13 casks Kerosene Oil,
14 quar. casks Scotch Whisky,
20 barrels Jamaica Rum,
50 cases Brandy, Old Bourbon and Champaigne,
25 do Whiskey, Bourbon,
24 do Geneva Gin,
93 demijohns Holland Gin,
2 casks Jeffreys bottled Ale,
24 coils Rope,

AND

6 demijohns Gin,
1 bag Rio Coffee,
45 crates Crockery,

without invoice
Particulars in catalonge,
June 8-tds

FOR SALE.

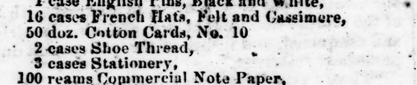
A CIRCULAR SAW, ABOUT 47 INCHES IN DIameter, originally 48; also 24 feet carriage and head blocks, 48 feet track or ways, 10 inches band, 50 or 60 feet long, very heavy. Price six hundred and fifty dollars for all. For information, apply at

June 12-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

FOR SALE

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

RAILROAD MEETING.



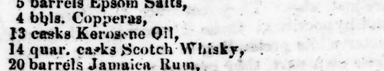
GOLDSBORO', May 30, 1863.

To the Stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company:

AS IT IS IMPRACTICABLE TO HOLD YOUR NEXT annual meeting in the town of Newbern, you are hereby notified that the meeting will be held in the town of Kinston on the 25th day of June next.

JOHN D. WHITFORD,
May 30-td President.

Office of the N. C. Railroad Company,
COMPANY SHOPS, June 10, 1863.



THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held in the town of Greensboro' on Thursday, the 9th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Stockholders who do not expect to attend this meeting are requested to send their proxies. They will be supplied with blank forms on application to the Secretary or to any of the Station Agents.

June 12-td JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr., Secretary.

Office A. M. F. and Me. Insurance Co.,
YANCEYVILLE, N. C., June 10, 1863.

ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE NEGLECTED OR REfused to pay the assessment on their Deposit Notes, are requested to remit forthwith. Section 11 of Charter provides that after 30 days notice, the whole amount of Deposit Notes may be recovered in case of neglect or refusal to pay assessment. Delinquents not in the army are hereby notified that only 30 days further indulgence will be given, when the whole amount will be put in process of collection. Three assessments were made in 1861—2—3—February 14th, 1 per cent; February 24th, 1 per cent; April 13th, 8 per cent. W. S. LONG.
June 13-1w Secretary, &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF DRUGS,

BOUGHT AT LATE AUCTION SALES, IN Charleston and Wilmington, just received, comprising many very scarce and desirable articles, which will be sold at a small advance at wholesale or retail:

20 kegs Sup. Carb. Soda, 1 case Camphor, 20 cases Ext. Logwood, 1 case Magnesia, 1500 pounds Sal. Soda, 8 pair Saddle Bags, 500 pounds Palm Oil Soap, (English,) 1 case Blacking, 120 dozen Fancy Soap, (1 dozen Cakes in box,) 1 case Indigo, 1 case Cleaver's Household Soap, 100 lbs. Castile Soap, (Mottled,) 22 dozen Sweet Oil, 5 gallons Spirits Nitre, 5 dozen Claret Wine, 1 barrel Balsam Copaiba, 1 tierce 168 pounds Carb Amonia, in 14 pound Jars, 1 case Oil Anneseed, 1 case Comp. Ext. Coloeynth, 5 barrels Epsom Salts, 5 chests Green Tea, 4 cases Bi Chromate Potass, and a number of cases Castor Oil and Potass, Iodide Potass, Quinine, Opium, Calomel, Blue Mass, at

June 6-2aw3w PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE war. The substitute may designate any company, in any arm of the service, not now full. Apply to the editor of the Progress or to the subscriber.

June 2-tf H. J. B. CLARK, Graham, N. C.
Standard copy.

TAKEN UP.

A YELLOW BOY—SAYS HIS NAME IS GEORGE, and belongs to Mr. Jos. Holloway, of Person county. The owner is requested to come and get the Boy and pay expenses. BLACKNALL & CO.,
June 5-tf Kittrell's Springs.

WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE TO ACT FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS in a Militia Company for which $1500 will be paid. The money to be paid whether the party is drafted into service or not, and in advance. Apply at

June 11-tf THIS OFFICE.

A HOUSE WANTED.

A SMALL HOUSE IS WANTED FOR A SMALL family for which a liberal rent will be paid. Any one having such property to rent will please let it be known at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
June 8-tf

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hanser.

Jan 13-tf

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General Daniel G Fowle, Wake, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W M Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Ralesgh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro' Military Academy.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

AMOS BROCK, PRIVATE IN CO. A, 46TH REG'T N. C. Troops, deserted from the Hospital at Fort Fisher on the 5th instant. Said Brock was enlisted in Jones county, within 5 miles of Kinston, on the 28th of February, 1863, is 6 feet high, has black hair, black eyes and dark complexion. His family lives four miles from Kinston, but formerly lived in Onslow county. To any except commissioned officers, I am authorized by the members of my company to offer a reward of one hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to me within two months time from this date.

A. W. EZZELL,
June 12-1w* Capt. Comd'g Co., Fort Fisher, N. C.

$10 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR A Yellow boy, nearly white, found to me, who has ran away, named WILLIAM REVILLS. One of his toes has been split open with an axe. He may try to pass as a white boy. I will give a reward of $25 for information against any body harboring him.

June 11-2w J. M. HARRIS.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, THE TIME LIMITED IN MY PROCLAmation, dated the 8th of May, forbidding the exportation of certain articles from the State, for thirty days from the 13th of the past month, will soon expire: Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, continuing said prohibition thirty days from the 12th inst., subject to the exceptions and restrictions contained in said Proclamation of the 8th of May, and entrusting the execution of this Proclamation to Justices of the Peace and Militia Officers.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, {SEAL} hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 8th day of June, A. D., 1863, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
June 9-1w

All daily papers in the State insert one week, and weekly and semi-weekly papers two weeks each.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day, $6,00
" " week, 35,00
" " month, 100,00
Children under ten, and servants, half price.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] B. & CO.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE IS WANTED, FOR WHICH A good price will be paid. Address "A," Franklinton, N. C. June 10-1w*

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by PRAIRIE & LACK
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

SCOTCH SNUFF.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE MANUFACTURING ON an extensive scale a very superior article of SCOTCH SNUFF, and are always prepared to fill orders from any place in the Confederacy.

B. W. LYNCH & SON,
May 14-2m* Petersburg, Va.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT TH Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK
March 24-tf.

WANTED.

TO RENT, IMMEDIATELY, A BRICK STORE, ON Fayetteville street preferred. Any person having one to rent will please make it known at the

June 8-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	D W Hurt
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood		W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	J M Whitson
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	{ H T Guion / T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12			
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Hyman	L B Hunt
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	J H Lambeth
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	G W Hammond
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18			J D Barry
19	Solomon Williams	Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21	W W Kirkland		W S Rankin
22	James Conner		
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	Sam N Stowe
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan	C W Knight	J A D McKay
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	J H Saunders
34	W L J Lowrance		Geo T Gordon
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	W G Morris	O N Brown
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Lauchlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	A C M'Callister
47	Geo T Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	K M Murchison	A Ellis	J A Rogers
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer		J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60			W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen		Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Spann

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Martin's Brigade—17th, 42d,, 50th and 63d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st and 59th.
Taliaferro's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments
1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:
9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:
10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:
Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Col. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

D. A. LACK..... C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

MUST BE OVER FORTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE, healthy and sound. A man of this description can get $4,000 by applying to MR. J. R. WHITAKER, in Raleigh, N. C. May 29-tf

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy

TAX NOTICE.

I SHALL ATTEND AT MY OFFICE ON WEDNESday, the first day of July next, to collect taxes from Merchants and others under Schedule B, Revenue Law.

June 5-td W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

ESTRAYED,

FROM THE STATE STABLES, IN THIS CITY, ON the 4th instant, two MARE MULES, one bay and one black. The black one has a scar on the hip. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for their return to

THOS. D. HOGG,
June 8-tf Captain and Acting Q. M.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE IS WANTED TO GO INTO THE 2nd N. C. Cavalry, now in Virginia. A horse and equipments will be furnished if desired. A liberal price will be paid. Apply immediately at

May 22-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1863.

ADVANCE IN OUR TERMS.

When we commenced the publication of the Progress here in November, we got paper at 25 cents per pound and fixed our prices accordingly, but now we pay 50 cents a pound for paper, while ink, labor, telegraph news, and everything else has advanced from 50 to 100 per cent.—For these reasons we are compelled to make a slight advance in our terms of subscription to enable us to meet the heavy expense of publication and support those dependent on us. If paper falls in price we shall fall; but if, on the other hand, it continues to go up, we shall have to go up or suspend, and we cannot think the public would submit to that.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1863, the price of subscription will be as follows:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - - -	6 00
" "	Three months - -	4 00
" "	Two months - -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at the old rates.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the Progress at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the Daily Progress, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

The Hour of Trial--Progress of the War.

This is the hour of trial and of gloom for the Confederacy, but if our people but stand firm hereafter as heretofore, there need be no despondency. The enemy are making a last great effort to "crush the rebellion" before the political revolution which has commenced at the North, shall crush the usurpers who rule at Washington, and every means within their reach will be brought to bear to that end. In Virginia and Mississippi they are marshaling armies larger and more powerful than any we have ever met before; but as we have met and conquered them with immense hosts before, we may do it, and can do it again.

When McClellan beleaguered Richmond with a hundred and fifty thousand men, there were many in the South whose hearts sank within them, and who counted all as lost, but McClellan and his powerful army was beaten back and a series of victories were achieved by our noble veterans that electrified the Confederacy, restored confidence and elicited the admiration of the world. We grant that matters now look threatening in Virginia and dark in the West, but let us remember that General Lee, whose name we instinctively associate with victory, and who commands a veteran army that has never quailed before the foe, confronts Hooker and his legions in Virginia, and that the best fighting army that ever trod the soil of this continent must be annihilated before the enemy can ever possess our capitol. The enemy have been pouring reinforcements into Virginia and an attempt is to be made to crush Gen. Lee by numbers, but we do not fear for the result.—That the victory will be ours, when the two armies meet, we have not the slightest doubt—we only hope it may be a crushing victory.

In the West matters are so complicated it is difficult to arrive at any satisfactory conclusions as to the real condition of things. We know, however, that General Johnston, whose genius and heroism contributed largely to the series of brilliant victories, won by our armies in Virginia, last year, directs affairs in that section, and that all will be done that can be done to repel the invader and free the Valley of the Mississippi. An awful struggle is going on at Vicksburg and the result will be most serious to the vanquished party; but as we have before said, Vicksburg is not the Confederacy, and the loss of it, deplorable as such a result would be, would not seal the fate of the Confederacy.

We belong to that class of persons that expected our country to be overrun, towns sacked and burned, and the seaport and river towns to be taken by the enemy, when the war commenced, and we thought our people accepted it with this understanding; and we regret to see such a tendency to despondency whenever a reverse befalls our arms, or a town or city is occupied by the enemy. It is not the occupation of towns, but hard fighting that is to determine this war, and we can only maintain ourselves by keeping up our armies and fighting the enemy with desperation.

The war is assuming gigantic proportions and decisive results may be looked for from the present summer campaign, for both of the belligerents are concentrating their forces and maturing their plans for the last great struggle. A few more victories like those at Fredericksburg, and a little more of the revolutionary spirit at the North, and the mad fanatics who rule at Washington may be induced to let us go. We have not only large armies in the field, but we have large resources at home, and there is no danger of subjugation, and no doubt about the final result, if our whole people will but do their duty. This is the hour of trial, of danger and of gloom, and we call upon every man to stand to his post and do his duty.—Above all let us have confidence in our Generals and the armies they command, and be just and moderate to all in authority, ever remembering that we have important duties as individuals to perform.

We have, by telegraph, Northern news to the 13th, last Saturday. The daring and gallant exploit of three hundred Confederate officers, who captured the steamer, crew and guard that were taking them from Fortress Monroe to Fort Delaware, is another feature of the war establishing the superiority of our men over those of the enemy. The steamer *Neptune* sailed from Fortress Monroe for Fort Delaware, with three hundred of our officers, who, after getting out overpowered the guard, seized the boat, and run her on to the Virginia shore, where all of them but twenty-six made their escape. The enemy had sent Cavalry in pursuit of them but up to the latest accounts had not succeeded in overtaking them. It is certainly a brilliant achievement and we trust that the brave men who accomplished it may succeed in reaching our lines in safety.

We are also advised that the Democratic State Convention of Ohio has nominated Hon. C. L. Valandig; ham for Governor. We are glad of this, because we want to see the strength of the anti-Lincoln party in that great State. If the popular voice can speak out against bayonets in one State at the North, and an avowed opponent and denouncer of the war policy of the administration can be elected, then we may begin to have some hope of the end.

Meantime we are on record as an advocate of an honorable peace, and shall insist on all proper occasions and at all proper times that the peace party at the South meet the peace party at the North half way, and that whenever they are sufficiently strong to demand peace on terms that we can accept, that no mouthing fanatics here be permitted to enter their factious objections.

The honest masses of both sections are for peace, and could they be permitted to speak, and could be heard, free from menace and restraint, the hand of destruction could be stayed and each section left to manage its own affairs in its own way. We have been satisfied that it would be thus settled, finally, but we have a mortal fear that, even when those who love the pomp and circumstance of war for its own sake, are satiated with blood, demagogues and fanatics, a pestiferous plague that abounds in both sections, will prolong the war unnecessarily.

The recent demonstration in New York, an extensive notice of which appears elsewhere to-day, is such as to give us much encouragement, and we hope that all such overtures will be met by the lovers of peace at the South in a becoming spirit, for peace must come at last by treaty between the two parties.

Conscripts Choosing their Regiments.

Having published a few days since the letter of the President to Gov. Vance relative to Conscripts choosing their Regiments, we, in justice to Col. Mallett, insert the following from the authorities at Richmond to show that he has been acting under orders in assigning Conscripts to Regiments against their wish.—Gov. Vance, it seems, sent a copy of the President's letter to Col. Mallett and he forwarded it to the Bureau of Conscription, with an enquiry as to whether or not he (Col. M.) had not acted under orders in the matter. The Assistant Secretary of War in forwarding Col. M's. letter to the Secretary of War made the following endorsement:

SECRETARY OF WAR.

"The regular execution of the Conscription Act has been disturbed in nearly every State so that a benign administration has been rendered impossible.

"The Conscripts in particular States have been sent entirely to some commands. Recruiting officers for the army have been sent forth to collect recruits and have used much harshness and severity in completing their operations.

"The Conscription Act required a distribution of Conscripts to fill up existing regiments, and this prevented an absolute liberty of choice such as the President supposes to have existed.

"That liberty was necessarily some what abridged and the circumstances before mentioned have diminished it still more."

Respectfuliy submitted,

(Signed) J. A. CAMPBELL, A. S. W.

The Secretary of War made the following endorsement and returned the letter to the Bureau of Conscription:

CONSCRIPT BEAUREAU.

"The construction of the General order as stated by Col. Mallett does not appear to be inconsistent with the views expressed by the President. As far as may be consistent with due distribution, the privilege of choice as to the company preferred is and has been allowed to those who choose to volunteer before enrollment, the privilege is wholy unrestricted after enrollment; choice is made to yield only to due distribution, and I feel assured the President would not direct such due distribution to be overlooked or not enforced."

(Signed) J. A. S., Sec'ty.

Official:

(Signed) C. B. DUFFIELD, A. A. G.

SPECIAL ELECTION.—As will be seen by the notice of Sheriff High, in this paper, an election will be held in Wake county, on Friday, the 26th of the present month, to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons, occasioned by the resignation of General Fowle.

We learn that the numerous friends of Kemp P. Battle, Esq., will probably urge his name as a suitable person to fill the vacancy. No better selection could be made.

THREATENED RAID.—The Augusta *Chronicle* of Thursday last says that intelligence reached that city the day previous that a party of Yankee raiders were approaching the city from Lincoln County, and that the most intense excitement pervaded all classes. The authorities immediately concerted measures to get the arms-bearing portion of the population organized and ready for service when needed. The *Chronicle* thinks the community prepared for any such visitation.

RESIGNED.—The following officers in N. C. Troops have resigned: Capt. E. M. Scott, co. D, 1st Regt; Lt. W. W. Vannoy, co. B, 1st Regt; Capt. E. C. Cuthbert, co. C, 5th Regt; Lt. Ackerman, co. A, 18th Regt; Capt. J. Randolph, co. C, 19th Regt; Lt. V W Haizlip, co. G, 21st Regt.; Lt. F. J. Stone, co. F 45th Regt; Capt. J. C. Cannon, co. F, 57th Regt; Lt. Col. Chas. E. Shober, 2nd Battalion,

We have seen gentlemen recently from the lower part of Beaufort county who express the opinion that the force in Washington and Newbern has been considerably reduced of late, the enemy having sent men, as it is believed, from those places to reinforce Hooker.

HABEAS CORPUS.—The Supreme Court, we are reliably informed, will hear the several matters of *habeas corpus* which may come before them on Wednesday, the 24th instant.

GEN. PEMBERTON.—This officer has been, in our opinion, made the subject of the most unjust criticism. It is natural for a people who suffer greatly from the enemy to look around for a victim upon whom to heap their maledictions—they are mad and troubled, and find relief in cursing somebody. At such times, discretion, justice and moderation are completely lost sight of, the reality of their sufferings absorbing their whole minds, and blunting and distorting their comprehensions. It is a fact, though, which admits of no cavil, that our people are magnanimous and desire to do justice. And we are confident that the time will yet come when the character and worth of Gen. Pemberton will be appreciated and acknowledged. That he has committed some errors, we shall not attempt to deny; but when it is considered what a Herculean task he had to perform, how stupendous the difficulties, which loomed up before him, how small the force under his command, and how long he managed, without reinforcements, to keep an overwhelming force at bay, the liberal-minded will pause before they condemn him.—*Jackson Miss.*

REVOLUTION IN THE NORTH—PEACE CONVENTION IN NEW YORK.

Though we look for no immediate results from the revolution in sentiment at the North, we hail the opposition to Lincoln's rule with much favor, as it may ultimately be the means of ending the war and giving deliverance and independance to the South. The recent Peace Convention in New York City far outstrips all former movements, and as the Northern papers of the 10th place us in possession of full details of the proceedings, we devote considerable space to them. Of the Convention, the *Times* says editorially:

"It was a large gathering—one of the largest ever held in the city, and its proceedings were marked by energy, directness and a fair degree of enthusiasm. In one important particular it surpassed all similar meetings hitherto held—we mean in its open, straightforward, avowed sympathy with the principles and the cause of the secessionists.

"From the address and resolutions, as well as from the speech of Mr. Wood, it will be seen that this Convention takes the extremest ground of States rights—asserting that allegiance is due to the State Governments, and not the National Government; that the Government has no right to defend its existence against rebellion by force of arms; that the war is utterly unconstitutional, not because it is a war against slavery, nor because of any fult in the manner in which it has been conducted, but because the National Government has no right to wage war, either offensive, or defensive, against the will and action of any State, and that, on this account, and without regard to consequences, the war ought instantly to be stopped. The Convention goes still further than this in its sympathy with the rebellion. It denounces our armies, our Generals, our Government, in contrast with those of the rebels—declars that we are already defeated and conquered, and insists on the policy and duty of immediate surrender.

"These Peace Democrats have drawn the only clear, distinct line of division upon the war which can be maintained. They take ground against the war—not against its incidents or the manner in which it is conducted. If the nation has a right to wage war to protect itself against the rebellious States, then these Peace men concede that it may wage it in any manner and by the use of any means essential to success. If the war is just, then the Conscription, the Suspension of *Habeas Corpus*, and the Emancipation of Slaves are just, also. They denounce, therefore, as insincere and hypocritical those Democrats who oppose the latter while pretending to support the former. For their own part, they oppose the war as utterly unjust and unconstitutional, and they make this hostility the corner stone of their new organization.

"To this complexion, beyond all doubt, it must come at last. Sooner or later we shall have but two parties—one, of those who are for the war as the only means of preserving the nation's life—and the other, of those who are for peace whether the nation lives or dies. The Peace Convention declare for the latter.—It is not for preserving the Union if it must be done by war. It hopes we may still have a Union, but it insists that we shall not have war. The sooner the people accept this clear and distinct issue, the sooner will the war be ended."

The Convention, according to the reporters of the *Times*, was held in and around the Cooper Institute. There were five organized gathering and speaking at each. Before the speaking began the crowds occupied themselves with cheers for McClellan, Vallandigham, Wood, Brooks, &c., and groans for Burnside, Lincoln, and others. Speeches were made by Hon. F. C. Dinninny, of New York, Hon. A. R. Wootten, of Delaware, Fernando Wood, A. R. Wood, of Va., Judge Flanders, N. Y., George Francis Train, R. S. Tharin, Hon. A. C. Niven, Judge McCunn, T. H. Nyatt, E. A. Lawrence, Mr. Gallagher, W. R. Murphy, E. Blankman, Mr. Andrews, of Va., C. C. Burr, N. H. Fowler, Dr. Barbour, A. H. Reeves, A. S. Sullivan, J. Tucker, J. C. Van Loon, J. C. Van Allen, Mr. Coleman, Dr. Phelps, Isiah Rynders, Dr. Berckman, and a number of German orators.

We give an abstract of the Address and Resolutions adopted.

ADDRESS OF THE CONVENTION.

The address opens by asserting the right of this Covention to speak for the Democratic party, inasmuch as its members have no personal or party ends to serve, and express the sentiments of the masses who vote the Democratic ticket. In 1861 the Democratic party, under the impulse of the enthusiasm which prevailed, yielded to the insanity of the moment and its leaders, though the forms of the organization were preserved, repudiated the fundimental truths of the party. But the time has now come when the party should be brought back to its time-honored principles. Foremost among those principles is that of the sovereignty of the States. This is the corner stone of the party, and upon it rests the whole fabric. The address enters at length into the history of the Constitution, and into the detailed debates of the period, for the purpose of proving that the United States are not a nation, but a federation of distinct and sovereign States; and from this the inference is drawn that loyalty is due to the United States only so far as the National Government acts within the scope of its delegated powers, and no further, and that in all other respects loyalty is due to the respective States. Treason follows, and is dependent on allegiance. Where there is no allegiance there can be no treason. Hence treason against the National Government consists in overt acts against the exercise of its delegated powers of sovereignty, and treason against a State is warring against it in the exertise of its undelegated rights and powers.—Another inference from this position is, that the National Government has no right to coerce the States, by the use of military force into obedience to the Constitution; and the doctrine once asserted by Gov. Seymour, that "successful coercion is as much revolution as successful secession," is fully indorsed. But even if this were not so, the Democratic party could not sustain this war, because its objects has been changed. It is not to sustain or to restore the Federal Union, but to destroy and uproot the domestic institution of States, to destroy private property, and to subvert the form and theory of the Federal Government itself. To support the war is to support the policies of the war. This proposition is too plain to be disputed; from it there is no escape. To support the war is to support confiscation—not by the Courts under the Constitution, but by acts of Congress contrary to the Constitution; emancipation and arbitrary arrests, not by any lawful authority, but by the monstrous and frightful usurpations of the President; subjugation, not to bring the South back into the Union, but to reduce it to the condition of Territories, and convert it into one vast San Domingo. These are the policies of the war, and if the war shall be successful, these policies will be accomplished. The professed Democrat, therefore, who is deliberately for the war, is not a Democrat in fact, but an Abolitionist of the most radical, violent and destructive kind.

The war is the curse of the age in which we live.—This war has been the pretext for all the wrongs against which the Democratic party protest, and the "war power," the instrument of their accomplishment. Then if the Democracy would work a reformation they must strike at the cause of evil. The continuance of the war will be fatal to our liberties. Suppose that the war be continued for two years more by the assistance of Democrats, would there be a vestige of civil liberty left? The great body of the people are tired of the war, and demand peace on the basis of existing facts, and politicians cannot change their views in this respect. If the men, who now occupy the position of leaders, do not see and recognize this fact, they will be forced to give place to men who do see it. Again, in addition to these irresistible and sufficient reasons why the Democratic party should declare for peace, is the palpable common sense and hard-headed fact that the war cannot succeed. We have been beaten. We cannot conquer the South.—A glance at all history would have told this before it was undertaken had we read it aright. No purely constitutional people in a state of revolt contending for their dearest rights have ever yet been subjugated; and no revolted people who have been able to maintain an independent government for a twelve-month have been conquered or put down. The last twelve-month has united the South, and though we had twice our power they could successfully resist us. As invaders we are impotent. To equalize the chances of war the invaders should possess ten times the power and every advantage of position. That is not the case. Besides all this, God did not intend that we should succeed in this war. Had he intended it he would not have placed in command a Lincoln, with such coadjutors as a Butler or a Burnside. We will not compare these men to a Davis or a Lee or a Stonewall Jackson. It is not necessary. Mind, character and capacity will always evince, declare and maintain its superiority. The hand God is uplifted against us. His illimitable power overturns all our designs and subverts all our plans.

The address then proceeds to speak of the address recently issued by the Democratic members of the Legislature, which declared in favor of conducting the war according to the Constitution. How does the Constitution provide for the conduct of a war against itself and the Union. The war being unconstitutional, it cannot be prosecuted constitutionally. It is an unconstitutional war. The declaration of independence says, that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." To favor the war now, after the rebellion has assumed the proportions of revolution, is to deny this principle, as well as to deny the right of revolution.

The address closes by asserting that all hope of restoring the Union need not be abandoned, but that the war must end, if their liberties are to be preserved.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the sovereignty of the States and sovereignty of the people, as laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, of which Jefferson and Madison were the authors, are the fundamental principles of the Democratic party; that they are the vital essence of the Constitution, pervading every line and provision of that instrument, and to deny them would reduce our political federative system to anarchy or despotism.

Resolved, That under the Constitution, there is no power in the Federal Government to coerce the States, or any number of them, by military force. If power of coercion exist at all, it is a legal power, and not military. That the Democratic party, if true to its own time honored principles, cannot sustain a war against sovereign States; that we believe it to be the duty of the party to proclaim these sentiments boldly, that the people may feel that there is at least one political organization which will deal honestly, independently and truthfully with them.

Resolved, That the war in its inception and further continuance, being contrary to the Constitution, must necessarily fast consume all the elements of Union, and hence that our duty as citizens, our obligations as men, and our relations to our common Father, alike demand that an end should be put to what is repugnant to the law, abhorrent to the humanity and civilization of this enlightened era, and inconsistent with the benignant spirit of morality and religion.

Resolved, That the claim of dictatorial and unlimited power, under the pretext of military necessity, and the trial of citizens, not in the land or naval forces or in the militia in actual service, by Courts martial, are monstrous in theory and execrable in practice. That it is equivalent to an entire abrogation of the Constitution and the erection in its place of a military despotism.

Resolved, That we should be unworthy of the name of American citizens of this free and independent State, claiming the first rank among the sovereign components of the American Confederacy, if we did not protest against the cowardly, despotic, inhuman and accursed act which has consigned to banishment the noble tribune of the people, Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham; we protest against it in the name of liberty, in the name of humanity and in the name of Washington. We hope the people of Ohio will have the opportunity of passing condemnation of this act by the election of Mr. Vallandigham as the next Governor of the State.

Resolved, That thus believing there can be no reliable security to persons or property pending this war, and that by its continuance the Government itself will be utterly and irrevocably subverted—and that the South as well as the North must alike crumble into general ruin and devastation, we recommend, in the name of the people, that there be a suspension of hostilities between the contending armies of the divided sections of our country, and that a Convention of the States composing the Confederate States, and a separate Convention of the States still adhering to the Union, be held to finally settle and determine in what manner and by what mode the contending sections shall be reconciled, and appealing to the Ruler of all for the rectitude of our intentions, we implore those in authority to listen to the voice of reason, of patriotism, and of justice.

The reading of the address occupied about three quarters of an hour, and was received with general favor. Among the sentiments of the audience elicited by the reading were groans and hisses for President Lincoln, Burnside and Butler, cheers for Vallandigham and McClellan, hisses for the Emancipation Proclamation, prolonged and hearty cheers for peace, groans for military court martial of citizens, and cheers for the proposition for a Convention to take preliminary steps to secure peace. The groans and hisses for the President, and the cheers for Vallandigham and peace, were specially vigorous.

On motion of Mr. Flanders, the resolutions were adopted, after which, Mr. Flanders, on behalf of the Committee on invitation, read letters of regret for non-attendance from Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, Hon. James A. Bayard, of Delaware, and Hon. Willard Saulisbury, of Delaware, all of which indorsed the peace movement, and elicited unusual approbation.

The speech of Fernando Wood was the boldest and ablest of the occasion. Its tenor may be inferred from the following reasons which he assigned why the war should cease:

1. The war should cease, because it should never have commenced, inasmuch as there is no coercive military power in the Federal Government as against the States, which are sovereign, and in possession of all power not delegated. If power of coercion exists at all, it is legal and not military.

2. Because there was no necessity for it. An amicable adjustment of the questions in dispute could have been, and can be still, procured on terms of fairness and equality.

3. Because, however legal and just at the commencement, it has been diverted from its ostensible original purpose, and made a war for the abolition of slavery and the extinguishment of the Southern States, as such, which, of course, as a consequence, subverts the Government itself.

4. Because it is made a pretext for the most outrageous and damnable crimes against the liberty of the citizen, the rights of property, and even against the form of Government under which we have lived.

5. Because it is creating a stupendous public monetary debt, which must bear down labor, destroy capital, and finally cause national bankruptcy and dishonor.

6. Because in the military it is establishing a new and dangerous power, which already overrides the Courts and the Constitution, and which history teaches when once firmly established becomes permanent, despotic and tyrannical. When military law subverts the civil law, liberty departs forever.

7. Because there is neither in civil nor in the military departments of Government any man or men of sufficient mental power to successfully prosecute the war against the vastly superior statesmen and Generals of the South.

8. Because the commercial wealth of the country, derived from foreign trade, and largely enhanced by Southern products, must gradually disappear if this war continues. As yet, artificial stimulants have supplied the defection of sound mercantile resources, but time must dissipate them, and then will follow a reaction terrible—overwhelming and annihilating.

9. Because the popular enthusiasm necessary to conduct the war and supply the failing armies of the South, by a draft, cannot supply the indispensable requisite. Republicans who have given up with the idea of personal freedom, and rights of political opinions and action, cannot be so suddenly changed as to become willing instruments of power, and be used effectually against their own convictions of policy and right.

10. And, finally, because experience should admonish us that the over-ruling power of God is against us. We cannot succeed in what we have undertaken. Hence every dollar expended is thrown away—every life lost is little less than murder—every foot of land laid waste is so much toward national impoverishment—and every day's continuance of the war places an additional barrier between us and peace, and drives another nail in the coffin of the Republic.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

The following is a special dispatch to the *Register*:

JACKSON, June 8.—A courier from Vicksburg reports cheeringly.

The men are a little worn, but in good spirits. Our loss is a little over 500.

Col. Marks, of Louisiana, is mortally wounded. Waddell's battery, of Columbus, Ga., lost 12 killed and 33 wounded—Lieut. Bellamy badly; Lieut. Neal slightly.

The Vicksburg ladies promenade the streets during the bombardment, and at night go out to see the play, which is very fine.

The women are looking more to the safety of their chicken-coops than to their own.

Last Monday Col. Logan, of the Arkansas Mounted Infantry, near Clinton, Louisiana, attacked Grierson and whipped him badly.

The reported crossing of troops at Port Hudson believed to have been a feint.

Kirby Smith came up the Tensas, rendered impassable by Federal dipelling, and is now said to be north of Milliken's Bend, Carthage and Delhi.

Shelling is constant at Vicksburg, but there is no fighting of consequence elsewhere.

An incendiary fire occurred at Vicksburg, in a store, destroying most of one square.

A Panola dispatch of the 8th reports news from Memphis, as entitled to full confidence, which is that heaven and earth are being moved to relieve Grant.

Nine trains with troops believed to be from Bragg's army, arrived at Memphis Saturday.

West Tennessee is stripped, and they have not a garrison left at Memphis.

We have received the *Mississippian* of the 9th from which we copy the following items:

THE HOUR OF TRIAL.

In the progress of the war we have reached momentous crises! The crisis at present, however, is more momentous than it ever has been before—the end of the war is nearer at hand, because all things earthly must end. We have read so many speculations in newspapers, heard so many predictions from sagacious friends, seen so many apparently wise conclusions turn out incorrect, that we have gradually reached the conviction that no man North or South can foresee the duration of the war, or conceive of the terrible horrors which it may entail upon the people.

There can be no question of the fact that the great body of the people North and South are heartily sick of the war. The yearning for peace springs from every nook and corner of the land—it is the prayer of every honest heart. But the cup of bitterness is not yet full. So far as the South is concerned she has no alternative. She cannot stop the war. There is no election for her, nor has there ever been since Lincoln's inauguration. She must fight, and fight to the last; ever, if her relentless foes cease not to wage the unholy and wicked war. The road to peace is open only to our assailants. They can make peace whenever they choose. And if madness did not rule the North—if tyranny and usurpation had not swept away every vestige of freedom, the hope for a returning sense of justice and humanity among that hitherto intelligent people, would be well founded.

The terrible drama now being enacted upon the theatre at Vicksburg is more important than may be supposed. It involves the fate of the great valley of the Mississippi—the grand and vital artery of the Confederacy. Its loss will cause the very foundation of the Confederacy itself to quake; and on the other hand, the successful defence of Vicksburg, this time, will forever settle its invulnerability. The enemy baffled with terrific loss, will never undertake another assault. Then, indeed may we hope to see the first gleams of daylight. If the enemy are compelled to abandon Vicksburg, after so long a preparation and after such tremendous slaughter, it will be an acknowledgment of weakness, a guarantee that the place is given up finally, and will be speedily followed by peace.

How vastly important then—how absolutely necessary, is it to this country that Vicksburg be held. Its fall would not subjugate the Confederacy—for this is a thing which never can be accomplished—but it would inspire the enemy so much that the war would be prolongued at least two years, and perhaps indefinitely in consequence.

With the enemy in our country, we know what two years of war means! Vicksburg must be held. We cannot afford to give it up.

FEDERAL LOSS AT VICKSBURG.

Our private dispatches from Panola state that the authorities at Memphis were ordered to prepare hospitals for 30,000 wounded from Vicksburg. A gentleman who lately left the enemy's lines says, that the ground is literally covered, for miles with the Yankee dead. They acknowledge a loss of 15,000 killed outright. This would make their loss in killed and wounded alone—to say nothing of the missing—45,000. There is probably not less than ten or fifteen thousand to be numbered in the latter category. The entire loss of the enemy must, therefore, reach 50,000 or 60,000 men. At such a rate, how long will the seige of Vicksburg last? All this tremendous damage has been inflicted upon the enemy by the garrison at Vicksburg alone. The magnificent army under Johnston has not yet engaged the foe.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Gen. Pemberton has sent a courier to Gen. Johnston telling him to take time and reorganize his army thoroughly, that he (General P.) could hold Vicksburg indefinitely, with all ease.

FROM PORT HUDSON.

It is now reported and believed at headquarters that Gen. Taylor, with his forces, crossed over to Port Hudson instead of Kirby Smith.

A gentleman writing from Buford, Ga., Randolph county, states that the wheat has been harvested in that section, and it has turned out extraordinary well. Every one has a large quantity of ground planted with potatoes, besides some planted with tobacco and cotton. He thinks prices of various articles cannot help "tumbling" and advises speculators to look out.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A SMALL ENGINE, SAY 2, 3 OR 4 HORSE POWER. A good cash price will be given for a good Engine in good order. Any one having one to sell will please communicate at once with the

June 5-tf EDITOR PROGRESS, Raleigh, N. C.

BAGGAGE CHECK FOUND.

A BAGGAGE CHECK ON THE N. C. R. R. NO. — picked up in the street, has been left at this office. It may detain the baggage of the loser at the depot. The person to whom it belongs can have it by calling and paying for this advertisemen May 18-tf.

WANTED.

A MAN SERVANT TO ATTEND GENTLEMENS' Rooms and wait on Table. Apply to

June 13-tf Mrs. H. W. MILLER.